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255 Cook Street.

# The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 95

VICTORIA B. C. SUNDAY MARCH 25 1900

WELLINGTON and COMOX  
HOUSEHOLD  
COAL & &  
Hall, Goepel & Company  
Telephone 53  
100 Government Street

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

## The Very Latest

Jewelry styles find their way to this store—surely and promptly. There's as much style in Jewelry as in anything else, and there's no excuse for being behind the times—it doesn't cost any more to be up-to-date when buying.

Have your old style Jewelry made into modern designs.

We have the best appliances for this work and have skilled workmen to follow out your ideas.

**Challoner & Mitchell,**  
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## In Good Season.

### MONTSEURAT LIME JUICE.

## Hudson's Bay Co.

Importers and Wholesale Merchants.

## A Coming Strife



We intend fighting the coming campaign on the same old lines of Prices and Quality that have been so popular in the past and have yet to be beaten.

Be prepared for a hard fight by taking our "Spring Tonics."

Vin Mariani	\$1.25 bottle
Pabst Malt Extract	... 3 for \$1.00
Malt Nutrine	... 3 for \$1.00
Johnston's Fluid Beef	... 16 oz. bottle, \$1.00
Bovril	... 25c, 40c and 75c bottle
Fresh Island Eggs	... 20c. dozen

**DIXI H. ROSS & CO.**

## J. PIERCY & CO.

Have just received a large supply of

### Flags and Bunting,

FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

The Cuthbert-Browne Co., Ltd.  
Is favored with instructions to sell by

## AUCTION

Tuesday Next, at 2 p.m.

In the salerooms, Langley street.

ELEGANT

Bedroom, Diningroom  
and Parlor

## FURNITURE, ETC.,

Comprising in part: Cottage planteries by the celebrated Harrold of London, England. This instrument has been in use only about two years and it is in splendid tone and condition. Very handsome polished oak bed set with very fine headboard and footboard to bureau. Oak and other bed sets, top-wire and box mattresses, feather pillows, bed-room tables and chairs, toilet services, very fine bed lounge in crimson silk (plush a beauty); very fine couch in damask; ladies' small escripitory, both in solid oak; choice oak and walnut reception room furniture; rocking chair in leather; very nice centre tables. Very handsome solid side-board; massive polished oak dining table, 5 extra leaves (this is a very fine table); six polished oak chairs; polished oak extension board and extension tables; 6 dining chairs; Brussels and Kildermister carpets; capital Oxford range (No. 9) in good condition; No. 8 cook stove; treasure table; kitchen table and chairs; a large lot of useful plates, platters, glasses, jugs, etc.; various other finished crockery; a lot of cooking utensils, etc. This will be a most interesting and important sale which should be attended by all desirous of putting good furniture into their homes.

Terms cash.

THE CUTHERBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.,  
The Leading Auctioneers.

Telephone 683 upon all confidential business. Cash advanced. Stocks and goods purchased immediately. Auctions conducted in all parts of the city.

## Four Good Planos

1 DECKER GRAND ..... Cost 800.00  
1 CABINET GRAND ..... Cost 500.00  
1 CABINET GRAND ..... Cost 600.00  
1 COTTAGE ..... Cost 450.00

Those wishing a good Piano, and prepared to pay the cash, don't miss this chance of a good bargain.

Office and Salerooms 77, 79 and 81 Douglas Street.

WM. T. HARDAKER,  
Auctioneer.

35 FORT STREET.

### MINING PROPERTIES FOR SALE

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Telephone 637.

### BURPEE'S

EARLY ROSE POTATOES, a direct importation. Now is your time to change your stock.

Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd  
Tel. 418  
Cty Market.

## R. P. RITHET & CO. Ltd

### IMPORTERS...

WINES, SPIRITS AND CIGARS.  
GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS.  
KIELLER'S MARMALADE.  
JAPAN RICE, SAGO & TAPIOCA.  
CEMENT, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.  
SEAGRAM'S WHISKIES AND THE CELEBRATED CALEDONIAN LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

VICTORIA.

## ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.

Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia  
and London Eng., (70 Basinghall St., E.C.)

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS  
Wilkins & Co.'s Steel Wire Rope; Curtis & Harvey Sporting Powders; Pitchers, Ltd., Linseed Oils.  
IMPORTERS OF  
Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Cannery Supplies, Bar, Sheet and Structural Steel and Iron.  
GENERAL AGENTS IN B. C. FOR  
Royal Insurance Co.; London & Lancashire Co.; Standard Life Assurance Co.; London & Provincial Marine Insurance Co.; London Assurance Corporation (Marine); Western Assurance Co. (Marine); La Fonciere Compagnie D'Assurance (Marine); Swiss Marine Insurance Co.  
MANAGING AGENTS  
Moodyville Saw Mills.

MANAGERS  
British Columbia Corporation Ltd.

Houde's  
STRAIGHT CUT  
Cigarettes  
Manufactured by  
B. HOODE & CO.  
QUEBEC  
ARE BETTER THAN  
THE BEST.

## WALL PAPERS

Another Shipment Just Received. Finest Selected Stock in the Province.

J. W. MELLOR, . . . 76-78 Fort Street

## Just Received.

WHITE AND PRINTED PIQUETS,  
LACE AND LENO STRIPED MUSLINS,  
VEILINGS, LACE CURTAINS, VALENCIENNES,  
TORCHON, ALL OVER AND FANCY LACES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT....

Bought before recent advance in prices, and to be sold at old figures.

## LENZ & LEISER.

Occidental Hotel,  
ALEX ZIOKOVIC, Prop.  
COR. JOHNSON AND WHARF STS.,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

This long established and favorably known hotel has been entirely renovated and improved.

The dining room has been supplied with the most modern fittings; the bedrooms and parlors recarpeted and refurnished; the billiard and reading rooms improved; and the bar supplied with the very best brands of liquors and cigars; while the whole building has been repaired and repainted from top to bottom.

Rates: \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day, according to room.

Everything strictly first-class.

Telephone No. 14. P.O. Box 20.

For the 16th.

FISHING TACKLE,

A complete Stock of all kinds at

78 GOVT St.

FOX'S.

## FOR SALE.

\$600.00 will buy Two Lots on Rockland Avenue.

A. W. MORE & Co.,

86 Government Street.

POTATOES.

We have received a shipment of Yankima Burbank and Early Rose—finest potatoes in the market.

Hartman & Co.,

Tel. 209.

58 Broad St.

## The Gossip Of London

Politicians Count on Dissolution Immediately on the Close of the War.

Impetus to Imperial Federation and Colonial Voice in Empire's Councils.

Kruger's Menace to the Prisoners—Further Chapters of Queen's Diary.

surgents captured by the British. A commission of British judges to go out to the Cape is called, though this is scarcely likely to happen.

The predominating feeling seems to favor the policy of leniency now being carried out under Lord Roberts' direction, in spite of the fact that, both through cable despatches from South Africa and letters from English readers in the newspapers, there has been a bitter outcry against allowing the insurgents to go scot-free. But the sober-minded newspapers are convinced of the fact that the main objective is a peaceful, prosperous South Africa under British rule and that revengeful justice will not tend towards the accomplishment of this. They endeavor to allay harsh criticism of the present methods, but nevertheless now that British territory has been practically regained and the Orange Free State is nominally annexed, the question of treatment of insurgents forms one of the most important questions upon which British South African opinion seems to agree.

Mr. Harry Cavendish, a nephew of the Duke of Devonshire and a well-known explorer, who was formerly so devoted to Edna May, the actress, has fallen the victim of a fair-haired girl of the stage who is under 16 years of age. She is Nina Sieling and took a small part in theatricals. The girl's parents, though poor, had scruples about sanctioning her engagement to Mr. Cavendish on account of rumors in circulation about his many affairs of the heart, but they finally consented and Mr. Cavendish went off to fight his country's battles in South Africa after settling \$50,000 on his fiancee in case of his death, and arranging that if he is not killed within a year and is still in South Africa, she is to go out to him and marry him there.

Queen Victoria contemplates publishing another series of her diary, the profits to go to the Mansion House War Fund, which Her Majesty's action will doubtless swell to a large extent.

A record fire sale occurred in London this week, when a Parisian purchased in the open market a black Siberian fox skin 48 by 8 inches, paying for it the sum of £530 (\$2,900). When dressed it will cost £100, or about £500.

The Hon. Ella Scammon, M.D., daughter of an American Lady Abington, daughter of the late Commodore George Allan Magruder, of the United States navy, is going to Korea as a medical officer of the Imperial household. This young woman doctor is now fitting herself for her curious position by taking a course at the London School of Tropical medicine. Her brother, Lord Abington, has just gone to South Africa as a trooper in the Imperial Yeomanry.

Gen. Methuen has been nearly a week near Fourteen Streams, probably waiting for troops. The Boer General, who is hoping to get past Gen. French up at Kroonstadt, may be caught and made to fight, but with a few thousand mounted men he ought to be able to elude the British.

Lord Roberts has now been more than a month at Bloemfontein. He seems to intend to settle the country behind him before going on. Probably, too, he has extensive preparations to complete. His next campaign will go into the dry season, when the nights are often very cold and the veldt is dry and bare. He will want his men equipped for this season, and his transport service qualified to be as near independent as possible of grass and water.

"Lord Roberts never forgets small things while attending to great. It may be taken as certain that he knows how and when he shall have Mafeking relieved, supposing the garrison can hold out, but he does not disclose his plans in advance. We are left to our guesses. My first guess is that the column had gone up by Barkley on or about February 19 seems to have been wrong. My next that the mounted force would go up from Prieska, as soon as the rebels were settled, is not ruled out.

Gen. Methuen has been nearly a week near Fourteen Streams, probably waiting for troops. The Boer General, who is hoping to get past Gen. French up at Kroonstadt, may be caught and made to fight, but with a few thousand mounted men he ought to be able to elude the British.

The former force need not move at once, for it would be easy to form a third column to cross the Vaal river at Kimberley and turn any Boer defense on that river. In view of these figures and the known power of Lord Roberts as a leader, I attach little importance to the declarations that they will make a big fight. If they stand before they are driven into Pretoria, I expect they will be surprised. They may defend Pretoria, but that can help them but little. It will be a question of weeks. Lord Roberts may be looked for north of the Vaal at the end of April, and before Pretoria, if the Boers fall back to that place, in the first half of May."

**SAY BOERS WILL FIGHT.**

Free Staters Coming Into Roberts' Camp Tell of Transvaalers' Preparations.

Ladysmith, March 24.—The scouts frequently engage the Boers beyond Meran, under the Biggarsberg, but no important fighting has taken place.

The Free Staters continue to enter our lines, surrendering under the proclamation issued by Lord Roberts. They declare that the Transvaalers are determined to fight to the bitter end. The majority of those who have hitherto taken part in the fighting have been Free Staters. The Transvaalers have been held in reserve.

The Boers are preparing for another campaign and will occupy a strongly fortified position in the Transvaal, necessitating heavy fighting before they can be driven out. The Boers are not expected to make a stand at Johannesburg, but to concentrate at Pretoria.

**DOUBLE LYNNING.**

Virginia Mob Hang Negro and White Chum Engaged in a Killing.

Richmond, Va., March 24.—A reign of excitement in Greensboro county culminated to-day in a double lynching at Emporia. A negro named Cotton, who according to his own confession killed Justice of the Peace Sanders and Mr. Watton at Skipper's on Tuesday, and O'Grady, a white man who was in the cabin when the killing occurred, were hanged by a mob variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000.

**LEAVING KROONSTADT.**

London, March 24.—A special despatch from Bloemfontein, dated March 24, says: "Rudyard Kipling has arrived here. The Boers are reported retreating from Kroonstadt, after having blown up the bridge."

**TIMBER RENTALS.**

Ottawa, March 24.—A reduction of the annual rental of timber berths in Yule is made, from five cents an acre to three dollars per square mile.

## May-Day At Pretoria

Calculation That It Should Be Marked by Appearance of British Army.

Coming of Dry Season Entails More Elaborate Preparations for Subsistence.

Time and Manner of Mafeking's Relief Purely Matter of Speculation.

London, March 24.—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the situation at the seat of war for the Associated Press at midnight, says:

"The two points of acute interest are just now Mafeking and the Boer column trekking north from Smithfield and Rouxville along the Basuto border.

"About Mafeking we are in the dark. Col. Plumer has but a handful of men and was not strong enough to attack Commandant Smyman therefore has attacked him, and Col. Plumer has prudently retired, expecting no doubt to return after Commandant Smyman, whenever the latter turns back.

"Lord Roberts never forgets small things while attending to great. It may be taken as certain that he knows how and when he shall have Mafeking relieved, supposing the garrison can hold out, but he does not disclose his plans in advance. We are left to our guesses. My first guess is that the column had gone up by Barkley on or about February 19 seems to have been wrong. My next that the mounted force would go up

## France Tires Of Change

**Deputies Little Heed the Theatrical Attacks on the Ministry.**

**Orgies at Public Executions—Madagascar as Asylum for Boers.**

Paris, March 24.—The Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, after enjoying a short breathing space, had to sustain another assault from its Nationalist opponents in the chamber of deputies this week, and came through the ordeal without much difficulty. Indeed the only result the Nationalists achieved was to accentuate that the government has come to stay until after the Exposition. Their organs beat the air with vengeance and ceaseless strictures upon the government's policy, and charged it with aims to embroil France in foreign complications, but parliament seemed determined to leave the reigns of power in M. Waldeck-Rousseau's hands.

The opposition, having failed in frontal attacks, tried a flanking movement on Friday, and again came to grief. They brought forward two interpellations which were pistols levelled at the head of M. Millorand, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and both missed fire. M. Millorand is the Nationalists' bête noire and also the most vulnerable point in the government's armor on account of his socialistic opinions, and in Friday's interpellations the opposition sought to show that his action in the question under discussion was prompted by personal interests and was prejudicial to the interests of the country. The success of the interpellations would have involved the resignation of Millorand and a cabinet crisis, which the opposition hoped would lead to the breaking up of the ministry, "to divide or to overthrow the government," as M. Millorand described their tactics.

The interpellation, which accused Millorand of promising a subvention to one of the two rival chambers of commerce at Versailles, the president of which is one of Millorand's friends and had violently attacked the French minister to Belgium, M. Gerard, was answered by M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, who said that the cabinet had unanimously decided not to grant the subvention. This declaration showed that no discussion existed within the ministry with regard to the matter.

The second interpellation, regarding the declaration of the dressmakers' Faquin, to whom it was insinuated M. Millorand is obligated, resulted in the chamber voting to proceed with the orders of the day, which was tantamount to a vote of confidence in M. Millorand, by a majority of 45. A third interpellation, raised at the Minister of Colonies, will come before the chamber on Monday, when M. Duquesnoy and M. Guillet, the deputies for Martinique, will raise the question of responsibility for the recent troubles in that island. These fruitless discussions prevented the chamber from doing useful work in abolishing public executions, which subject is awaiting the attention of the house in the form of a proposal which has already been adopted by the senate. Some opposition is manifested toward it by deputies, who seem to harbor an inexplicable fear that executions will partake of a clandestine character. M. Castillard, who introduced the bill early in the week, dwelt upon the fact that the measure would do away with the scenes and midnight orgies which now disgrace public executions in France.

"We shall no more see," he said, "the mob accompanying with obscene ditties the last walk of an unhappy criminal to the scaffold. It is time to put an end to these demoralizing spectacles."

The sensational story published in certain papers that a grave situation had arisen in Morocco as the outcome of the French occupation of the oasis of Insalih, is denied in official quarters, where it is declared that Morocco protested, but only in a platonic way, in the matter, which is being arranged without any serious friction.

The absence of startling events in the Transvaal this week has tended to diminish the interest among Frenchmen, without adding to their sympathy for the Boers. An indication of this is found in letters written to the news-papers suggesting that in the event of the Boers being completely vanquished, France should offer them an asylum in Madagascar. This generous proposal, however, did not evoke any enthusiasm for its merits, and Le Matin points out that the Boers number 450,000, and that, should they accept such an offer, they being more numerous than the Frenchmen in Madagascar, the day would come when they would become embarrassing. The Boers would only leave the Transvaal because they had lost their independence, and they certainly would not recover it in Madagascar.

**YOUNG WOMAN'S ENTERPRISE.**

Charged With Raising Dollar Bills to Tens by Affixing Revenue Stamps.

Winnipeg, March 24.—Alice Cline, a young woman of Winnipeg, was arrested in Minneapolis to-day charged with having raised \$1 bills to \$10 by the use of revenue stamps from cigar boxes. The woman was taken to the train by a detective but escaped before pulling out of Minneapolis station. Miss Cline has lived with her mother here for nearly a year and removed to Minneapolis only a week since. Two or three of the raised bills have been discovered by the police.

**MANITOBA HEALTH BOARD.**

Winnipeg, March 24.—A new health board for the province is gazetted to-day. All members appointed by the Greenway government are removed and the following appointed: Dr. J. J. McFadden is made chairman of the board; Dr. Holmes Simpson is the health officer for No. 1 district; Winnipeg; Dr. J. J. McFadden, of Neepawa, No. 2; Dr. John Macdonald, Brandon, No. 3; Dr. Wm. Rogers, Melita, No. 4; Dr. Gordon Bell is retained as bacteriologist, and E. M. Wood continues as secretary of the board.

**PILE FOR 15 YEARS.**

Mr. Jas. Bowles, Councillor, Embro, Ont., writes: "For over 15 years I suffered the misery of bleeding, protruding piles. I was advised to see Dr. George G. Jones, and requested that the first consultation gave relief, after the third day the bleeding stopped and two boxes cured me completely."

**CANADIANS TO THE FRONT.**

Force Moving to Attack Insurgents in Western District.

Capetown, March 24.—Sir Charles Parsons, commanding a column in the western district composed of Canadians and others, has arrived at Van Wyk's, between which and Kenthardt a force of insurgents is reported to be entrenched.

Col. Herchmer, commanding the Canadian mounted rifles, is convalescent at Carnarvon, and will rejoin the troops on Sunday.

**COMMISSIONS FOR CANADIANS.**

Thirty Officers of Militia Called For Besides R. M. C. Cadets.

Ottawa, March 24.—A cablegram received to-day at the militia department states that 42 commissions have been given to Canadian officers in the Imperial army. There are to be four in the Royal Artillery and eight in the infantry for Cadets of the Royal Military College. There are also to be ten in the Royal Artillery and twenty in the infantry to officers of the Canadian militia, making 42 in all. The minister of militia will have the disposal of these commissions.

**QUIET ABOUT BLOEMFONTEIN.**

Roberts Reports Country Settling Down and People Bringing in Supplies.

London, March 24.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office from Bloemfontein under date of March 23, evening, as follows:

"There is no special news to report. The country south of this place is generally settling down. Numbers of arms have been delivered up, and the people are beginning to recognize the advantage of bringing supplies for sale."

"The movement of the troops in the western district is being attended with good results."

**GEN. WOODGATE DEAD.**

Sketch of Military Career of a Distinguished Victim of Spion Kop.

London, March 24.—Advices received here announce the death in the Moat hospital yesterday of General Sir Edward Woodgate, who was wounded in the engagement at Spion Kop on January 24.

The late General Woodgate was born on November 11, 1843, at Baldwington, Worcestershire. He served with the Abyssinian expedition in 1865, receiving a medal, and served in the Ashanti war of 1873-4, receiving a medal with clasp and being mentioned in despatches. He served in the Zulu War of 1879 as staff officer. He received a medal with clasp, was mentioned in the despatches and received brevet of major. He was made a staff officer in the West Indies, serving there from 1880 to 1885, proceeding to India as regimental officer in the autumn of the latter year, and returning in December, 1889. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1893, and to colonel in 1897, and was placed in command of the regimental depot of the King's Own at Lancaster. In April, 1898, he was sent to command the troops in Sierra Leone, where the natives were in rebellion.

You never have a head in the morning from drinking Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey. Try it.

**FRENCH RESTING.**

His Force Engaged Only in Distributing Lord Roberts' Proclamation.

Bloemfontein, Friday, March 23.—Advices from Thabanehu, between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand, on the Orange Free State border, dated March 22, say Gen. French's force is resting there and distributing Lord Roberts' proclamation.

One of the former presidents of the Orange Free State, Sir John Henry Brand, continues his duties as Landrost. He appears quite willing to co-operate with the new regime. The people generally outwardly express satisfaction with the advent of the British.

**THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.**

A Report that the Anglo-American Commission Will Reassemble Denied at Washington.

**M. THORPE'S CLOSE CALL.**

Vancouver, March 24.—Hills Thorpe, proprietor of the soda water works, narrowly escaped death this morning. A yard engine cut his rig in half, completely demolishing it. He was thrown out on one side and the horse escaped unhurt on the other. Thorpe was not seriously injured.

**A DOCTOR'S SUICIDE.**

El Paso, Texas, March 24.—Dr. William Yandell, state quarantine officer at this point and one of the best known men in Texas, committed suicide at his home last night, by firing a bullet through his brain. Dr. Yandell was 57 years old. He had often told his friends that he was a physical wreck and intended to end it all.

**MARMORA'S LOSS.**

Marmora, Ont., March 24.—Fire broke out early this morning in the large brick building occupied by Rose, butcher and grocer, destroying it, together with John Green's harness shop, the brick carriage shop of D. Dunlay, and a large block belonging to Capt. Oneal and containing two general stores and the hardware store of Frank Carscallen. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is \$30,000 or more.

**THE CHILKOOT TUNNEL.**

Promoter L. D. Kinney Expects to Resume Work on It Soon.

L. D. Kinney, promoter of the Chilkoot tunnel from the Seales to Crater lake, who has been in the city several weeks, will leave to-night for Dyea, says the Post-Intelligencer of Friday last. The proposed tunnel is to be 3,800 feet long.

The proposal for reconvening the commission comes from Great Britain, and developments to-day seem to confirm the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, made in the Canadian parliament, that the commission will soon be called together. As is well known, there is much opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which provided in its original shape for a neutral canal and one which could not be fortified by this country even in time of war.

Senator Davis has proposed an amendment to the treaty which gives this government the right to control the canal absolutely whenever the United States becomes involved in a war with a foreign nation. Great Britain naturally approves this amendment, but it is said that government has proposed to reconvene the Joint High Commission with the intention of effecting negotiations which will permit the United States to fortify the Nicaragua Canal, and, in exchange for this, Great Britain will ask for an outlet through Alaska to the sea, which means the cession of Pyramid Harbor to the British government.

Washington, March 24.—Secretary Hay stated to-day that so far as he knew there was no foundation for the announcement by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, that the American-Canadian commission would soon reassemble. Secretary Hay said that he had no communication with the British government on the subject, nor had any event occurred which made the gathering of the commission a matter of immediate necessity. He added that there might be some official despatches on the way from England which would throw some light on the subject, but no intimation of their arrival or contents had reached him.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

## German Bill For New Navy.

**Soothing Suggestion That the Population's Increase Will Avoid Higher Taxation.**

**Depression in Many Industries For Lack of Coal and Raw Material.**

Berlin, March 24.—During the coming week the naval bill comes up before the special Reichstag committee. The arguments pro and con were pretty thoroughly exhausted in the plenary debates, but the question of how the expenses, which altogether are supposed to amount to 1,700,000,000 marks, are to be met will occasion lively discussions. The government still adheres to the belief that no special taxation is necessary, but that natural increase of population, now nearly a million annually, brings sufficient increase in the amount of taxes to meet the required expenditures, always provided that the persons state of commercial prosperity throughout the empire continues. Against this calculation the objection is made that it is too uncertain what the government must reckon with years of depression.

A commercial survey of Germany during the present month appears in to-day's Tagblatt, apparently based on reliable figures. Its gist is as follows: "Germany for the first time in her history is unable to employ a million tollers, not because of lack of work but because of lack of fuel and raw stuffs. The Austrian coal strike is partly responsible for this and all the industries are overcrowded, the iron industry being most affected. The streets are all decorated with flags. I expect you will see a demonstration seen in Canada before I saw Col. Prior and Mr. Earle, M. P., in Ottawa, and had quite a talk with them. There are a fine crowd of men in our regiment. We are just beginning to know each other and are having a fine time. There was five feet of snow in Montreal."

**BORN.**

DAIBON—On the 24th Inst., at 41 David street, the wife of B. Deacon, of a son,

**MARRIED.**

ROPER—MARIESEAU—On the 22nd Inst., at Christ church, Vancouver, by the Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath, William L. Roper, of Cherry Creek, Kamloops, to Ruth Grace, only daughter of the late Laurence Mariesau, of London, England.

**DIED.**

BECKER—On the 23rd instant, Matthew Becker, a native of Meldorf, Germany, aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place to-day Sunday, at 2 o'clock p.m., from the residence of Mr. J. F. Becker, No. 217 Front street.

The corresponding letter of the Association has interviewed many capitalists who have large interests in the Transvaal. They say they do not believe the gold mines will be destroyed, adding that there is no dynamite there excepting what is imported. They claim that individuals could do no damage to the mines and the Transvaal government could not afford to prejudice its cause in Europe by destroying mines over which German and French flags float in many cases.

**LOST OR FOUND.**

FOUND—An Irish setter. Loser can have the same by applying at the New England hotel.

**FOR SALE.**

STRAYED—From the residence of Geo. A. Keeler, Pemberton road, a small black cocker spaniel, answering to the name of Roway. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning to the above address.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, Charles Richard Lawson, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a site of land for a dwelling house, to be used for the purpose of obtaining a license from the premises in next sitings thereof, for a transfer of the retail liquor license from the premises in respect of which the same is now held by me, the North Pacific Saloon, Victoria, to the premises at the corner of View and Douglas streets, known as the Victoria Block, and from me to Forbes George Vernon.

Dated at Victoria, this 15th day of March, 1900. CHARLES RICHARD LAWSON.

**MARMORA'S LOSS.**

Chicago, March 23.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

It was learned here to-day from reliable sources that the Joint High Commission will assemble in the immediate future to consider questions of great importance, including the fortification of the Nicaragua Canal and the possible relinquishment of a small strip of Alaska territory to the British government. It has not been determined whether the meeting will be in Washington or in Ottawa, nor just when the commission will be convened.

The proposal for reconvening the commission comes from Great Britain, and developments to-day seem to confirm the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, made in the Canadian parliament, that the commission will soon be called together. As is well known, there is much opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which provided in its original shape for a neutral canal and one which could not be fortified by this country even in time of war.

Senator Davis has proposed an amendment to the treaty which gives this government the right to control the canal absolutely whenever the United States becomes involved in a war with a foreign nation. Great Britain naturally approves this amendment, but it is said that government has proposed to reconvene the Joint High Commission with the intention of effecting negotiations which will permit the United States to fortify the Nicaragua Canal, and, in exchange for this, Great Britain will ask for an outlet through Alaska to the sea, which means the cession of Pyramid Harbor to the British government.

Washington, March 24.—Secretary Hay stated to-day that so far as he knew there was no foundation for the announcement by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, that the American-Canadian commission would soon reassemble. Secretary Hay said that he had no communication with the British government on the subject, nor had any event occurred which made the gathering of the commission a matter of immediate necessity. He added that there might be some official despatches on the way from England which would throw some light on the subject, but no intimation of their arrival or contents had reached him.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

**WITH STRATHCONA'S HORSE.**

Two Letters From a Member of the Victoria Contingent En Route.

Stanley Park Exhibition Grounds, Ottawa, March 8.

Dear Mother—I hope these few lines will find you all well. We are all in the best of health and very comfortable. We had our first grand march yesterday. Thousands of people watched us through the drill, after which we were presented with the Strathcona flag by McGill University. To-day we paraded through the city to the parliament buildings, to be inspected by the Governor-General, Lord Minto. There were thousands of people crowded around, cheering at the top of their voices, which made our horses jump round like mad. We have our full kit now, four different uniforms, and everything that is necessary to our comfort. I am going to have some photographs taken to-morrow. We leave here on Monday for Montreal, where we parade for one day, then on to Halifax. We are having a fine time here. They have thrown open the Y. M. C. A. for our use. There are also large swimming baths, which we all enjoy very much. There are also invitations coming in every night for concerts, theatres and every other entertainment. The barracks are crowded each day with visitors. We are to have church parade next Sunday. Well, I think this is all just now.

Province of New Brunswick, March 8.

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# The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability:

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

One year ..... \$6.00  
Six months ..... 3.00

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .40

Sent post paid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 9 p.m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed for urgent advertising after 9 p.m. concerning the night editor.

## THE WAR.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson has a fashion of talking about his prognostications of the movements of our troops, but though they are deemed valuable enough to telegraph around the world, the Colonist can claim to have hit the mark in its humble efforts quite as often as the London military critic. Thus we pointed out the probability that Methuen would mass a column at Warrenton, near Fourteen Streams, at least a week before word came that he had done so, and we also suggested that he would move eastward so as to strike the Boers' right flank, a conclusion which now seems generally accepted. We mention this, not to show that the Colonist is up to date with its speculations on the situation, but to give readers an idea of the value of the opinions of the alleged experts. Wilkinson's prophecies are only those that almost any one with a map before him would naturally think of. If the reader will take a map of South Africa, and, locating the position of the forces, try to figure out the next move, he will probably be as nearly correct as any one can be. We note that nearly all the so-called experts were astray as to how Bloemfontein would be taken, and they are likely to be just as wide of the mark on other points.

Late English papers contain very many scrappy details of the relief of Ladysmith. It is impossible to piece together anything like a connected story, for which we shall have to wait until the war is over, and the correspondents have full swing. There will be more than one book on the subject of Ladysmith, the siege and the relief. But scrappy and disconnected as the accounts are, they show that no one fully appreciated the magnitude of the task which Butler was set to accomplish. The fact that he succeeded is proof that British infantry can accomplish anything.

The suggestion is made that the relief of Mafeking may be accomplished by a mounted column from Prieska. If this is correct, the second Canadian contingent may participate in it, for they are not far from Prieska. But Prieska is more than 250 miles from Mafeking in a direct line and by the route a mounted column would take probably 300. On the other hand, Methuen is at Warrenton, only 178 miles away. One would naturally expect relief to come from the nearest point where there is a large force.

## THE NEW MINISTER.

George Washington Beebe, the new Provincial Secretary, is a prosperous rancher from Agassiz. He is a gentleman of repute. He is also somewhat deaf, not so much so as Smith Curtis, his colleague, but still rather more so than is exactly convenient. However, if we know anything about Mr. Martin, a little deafness more or less on the part of his cabinet will cut very little figure. So long as he hears there is no necessity for any of the rest of them to do so. We understand that this is Mr. Beebe's first entrance into public life. His neighbors have never called upon him to leave his plow in the field, like Cincinnati, and proceed to the capital to save the country. It has remained for Mr. Martin with his eagle eye for "mute inglorious Miltons" to discover in him the qualities for which British Columbia is languishing at the present time. We understand that those who know Mr. Beebe well entertain a very high opinion of him, and as one who is familiar with the requirements of agriculture, he ought to be able to do the province good service. We trust his tenure of office will be short, sweet and satisfactory.

Mr. Beebe's selection for a cabinet officer furnishes new evidence of how completely alone Mr. Martin stands in the province so far as those persons who have hitherto had the ear of the public are concerned. He is about to try a somewhat remarkable experiment. Himself only a resident of the province for less than three years, rejected by the political party with which he first associated himself and unable to make an alliance with their opponents, he is attempting to administer the affairs of the country with a cabinet composed of gentlemen none of whom, besides himself, has ever had even the slightest experience in public life or been chosen by his fellow citizens for any representative position, with the single exception of Mr.

Yates, who is serving his first year as an alderman in Victoria. And with such a cabinet Mr. Martin proposes to appeal to the people of British Columbia upon a platform which is almost revolutionary in its nature. Whether this argues the courage of conviction or of desperation each person must judge for himself. It is an open secret that he did not go out into the streets and highways for colleagues until he had ascertained that there was little use for him to look elsewhere.

That Mr. Martin cannot carry the province with his platform and colleagues seems to be taken for granted by every one who is opposed to him. But we are going to speak a word of warning, and say that there is no telling what he may be able to do if divided counsels prevail among his opponents. There ought to be an immediate union of all those who desire to see the defeat of Mr. Martin and his platform.

## IS IT A HOAX?

Louis de Rongmont, if that was his name, had a very interesting story to tell, but he is not in the running with a Canadian Frenchman named Joseph Zoticie La Joie. There is one essential difference between them, that whereas Louis went in for money-making by his romancing, Joseph has not such aims. The alleged adventures of the former were in Australia; those of the latter have taken place, so he says, in a region which he thinks must be the North Pole. La Joie is at present in Washington, but he has been examined and cross-examined by scientists in both New York and Boston, and they are all in a state of semi-belief in his tale.

This new claimant for fame was born in Quebec, and when he was 18 years old accompanied his father to the Northwest Territory, where he engaged in hunting. His wanderings, as we are told in the telegraphic synopsis of his story, led him to Great Bear Lake in the fall of 1880, and from this point he pushed northward with a partner named George White. In May, 1892, they found themselves at an iron post marked: "Eighty-two degrees of latitude north, 83 degrees of longitude west." This would involve a journey of at least a thousand miles in the most direct possible line, and they are alleged to have accomplished it in two and a half years. As the region between the two points consists to a considerable extent of water, it is difficult to understand why two men should make such a tremendous journey on foot. Allowing for the periods when the water would be open, the devous route which they must have followed and the time occupied in hunting and lost during the darkness of winter and the prevalence of storms, the journey would certainly be a remarkable one, might almost say an impossible one. It ought not to be wholly impracticable to test the correctness of his statement in this respect, for surely if any explorers ever placed an iron pillar two or three hundred miles west of Smith's Sound, there must be some record of the fact.

At this point La Joie and White separated temporarily, they supposed, in order to find out where the best hunting was, and when La Joie was seven days out from their camp a tremendous shock broke up the iceberg upon which he was travelling and he went drifting north on a portion of it. He continued drifting for thirty-six days, when the berg went ashore and he landed with such of his dogs as he had not eaten. The climate here was much milder than further south. During his first night ashore he was awakened by his dogs and found himself surrounded by a number of copper-colored people who shot at him with bows and arrows. His heavy clothes protected him and the next day he was able to arrange terms of peace with his visitors. The men were all large, being upwards of six feet tall. Their language was unlike that of the natives further south and they had a system of writing, which he learned. After remaining two years with them, he set out on his return in a boat made of whale skin, accompanied by two of the men, who died on the way. After five months' hardship he reached Nekalek, Alaska, where he sold his boat for a train of dogs and went to Ottawa thence by the overland route, passing through British Columbia on the way. We will await further details of his story before expressing any opinion as to the probability of his having made the last named portion of the trip. At present it is extremely difficult to understand how a man could travel through British Columbia returning from the North Pole and no one have heard anything about it.

The first hint of this extraordinary story was given a month or so ago in an Associated Press despatch. The New York Herald is responsible for bringing the matter prominently forward. La Joie has been taken in hand by United States government experts, and his story is being very critically examined under the supervision of Professor McGee of the Smithsonian Institution.

Speculation upon the truth of such a story is of very little value, but it does not stand quite alone. St. Brandon, an Irish monk, about fourteen centuries ago was carried away at sea by a storm and his vessel was driven to a far distant country. One tradition says that he was swept far to the north, where he met a strange people with whom he remained for a time. Another explanation of the tradition, which has a solid enough basis, is that the new and discovered

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE ...**  
sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Clean, clear air passages, stoppage of the throat, and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Flower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

was America. There is a still earlier Norse tradition of a voyage made to the north where a strange people were encountered. This has also been explained by some writers as being really a visit to the Mediterranean. There is some reason to believe that about ten or fifteen centuries ago the ice barrier which now blocks navigation to the far north was not impassable. Capt. Symes, of the United States army, claimed to have had abundant evidence of the existence at the North Pole, or rather in an immense depression extending far into the centre of the earth, if not all the way through to the South Pole, of a race of people unlike any living in known latitudes. He claimed that the climate there was much like La Joie says he found it on his northern visit. Thus we see that La Joie's story, utterly improbable as it seems, is not wholly unsupported, in the sense that the conditions which he says exist in the far North have been suggested long before his time. We shall give fuller details of the alleged discovery when they come to hand.

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## JUST RECEIVED

A swell line of Ladies' Drew Selby Co.'s Black and Tan Boots with Fancy Vesting Tops.

**GEO. H. MAYNARD,** I.O.O.F. Block,  
85 Douglas St.

pels has been prevalent for more than a thousand years, and perhaps we do not really know who it was who wrote the story of those few eventful years in Palestine, which culminated in the tragedy of Calvary. We may not all feel able in the light of modern research to answer quite satisfactorily to ourselves the question, "What think ye of Christ?" but when we consider from what an insignificant beginning the Christian church of to-day has grown up, what obstacles it has overcome, what its influence has been for the betterment of mankind, we cannot say anything less than did the Roman soldier, who exclaimed as the earthquake shook the ground where he stood watching the Crucified: "Truly this was the Son of God."

With two colleagues whose hearing is, to say the least, not normal, the partners of Mr. Martin's "deaf and dumb" plank in his platform becomes acute.

Mr. Charles Wilson told a Toronto interviewer that he does not see any hurry for a general election in this province. This is another point upon which Mr. Wilson and Mr. Martin agree.

Mr. Joseph Martin said yesterday that no decision had been reached as to the date of the elections. He also stated most positively that he did not propose carrying on the government by special warrants. But how can he help it, if we are to have the elections held on the May revision?

J. & J. TAYLOR'S  
Fire Proof Safes and Vault Doors

Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents

115 Government St.  
Steamboat and Express Safes.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Bick Headache and removes all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Distress, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc., after taking, fails in the Sick, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE

They would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who enquire of them will find them a valuable service to others, for they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make a great boast. Our pills will while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the stomach, and are easily digested by those who use them. In tablet 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

\$40,000 TO LEARN ON MORT GAGE.

In large and small amounts on improved real estate....

Swinton & Oddy, 106 Govt. St.

First-Class Board.

WANTED—Six to eight gentlemen to take

board. Excellent table. Home comfort.

MRS. M. STROUSS,

141 Fort St.

FOR SALE.

For particulars and price, apply

H. M. GRAHAME

41 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

CUSTOMS BLANKS

All the New Forms Required by the New Customs Regulations

Are to be had at the office

THE COLONIST in any quantity desired.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE ...

sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Clean, clear air passages, stoppage of the throat, and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Flower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

## First Choice Is Best Choice

While the stock is kept up by frequent repeats during each season so as to have, as far as possible, garments fresh from the workshop, still there is something in first choice even from the magnificent array of new spring garments at the

## FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

By delaying you might when you called have to wait until we could duplicate something sold out. Call early therefore and

## Select Your New Spring Suit

The variety and excellency of this Spring's stock excels that of all former seasons.

**SUITS \$10 \$12 \$15 \$22 \$25  
TROUSERS \$3 \$4 \$5 \$6**

**Fit-Reform Wardrobe**  
Victoria, B. C.

## VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT, LTD.

17-19 Work Street, Rock Bay, Victoria, B. C.

## ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, IRON FOUNDERS.

One of the largest stocks in the Province of Marine Fittings, Pulleys, Oils, Etc. Estimates given for the manufacturing and repairing of all classes of machinery.

## ESQUIMALT - NANAIMO RY

New Time Card to Take Effect Saturday, March 24th.

Leave Victoria Daily - - 9.00 a.m.  
Leave Victoria Saturday & Sunday 9.00 a.m. and 4.25 p.m.

## VICTORIA TIDES.

By Mr. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Sunday, Mar. 25.	Monday, Mar. 26.		
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
3:50 a.m.	7.3 feet.	6:30 a.m.	8.5 feet.
8:00 a.m.	7.8 feet	5:00 a.m.	7.0 feet.
3:50 p.m.	2.8 feet.	8:30 a.m.	7.8 feet.
11:50 p.m.	7.8 feet.	4:30 p.m.	3.1 feet.

## REAL ESTATE



## An Exact Science

Farm—170 acres; 100 arable and pasture; 6 acres established orchard; rich soil; two 7-roomed, framed houses, barns, cowshed, etc., etc.; church, school and post office, bank growing or dairy farm. Good water supply. Farm—5 acres, cleared and fenced; good soil; 4-roomed cottage; barn, etc.; good house; suitable for sale.

Cottage, etc.—Frederick street; 5 rooms; back entrance on Lewis street. Some nice building sites—Dallas road and Ross Bay.

Hotel in good position—Near sea and saw mill.

For full particulars of above, and of many other farms, houses, lots, etc., call at 34a Government street.

City agency of the North British and Mercantile Ins. Co.

Good 5-roomed Cottage and Garden, Second Street, West Estate—Sell or let.

C. C. REVANS.

## MARINE INSURANCE

Skagway and Northern Points.

HEISTERMAN & CO.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Carpenters' tools at Cheapside.

Tea and Dinner Sets at Cheapside.

Smoke "Nugget Cigar," Meiss & Co.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Your attention is drawn to our large ad., for it applies to the needs of every body. Weiler Bros.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

For all sorts of troubles—domestic or political—keep Hundi Ceylon Tea ready in the cabinet.

Pleasant furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences, suitable for gentlemen, by the day or month. Apply Poodle Dog Restaurant.

Charge Withdrawn.—The charge against Sidney Smith of intimidation was withdrawn in the police court yesterday morning.

Weiler Bros. ship extensively to all Northern points. Those bound for Cape Nome and other goldfields had better call on them for information regarding supplies.

Financial Success.—As a result of the masquerade ball and social given by Colfax Rebekah Lodge, the treasurer has handed \$10 to the committee of the Old Women's Home.

Large Onions.—The best way to raise large onions without much trouble is by planting onion sets. They do well on soil too dry or too poor for onions from seed. For sale in any quantity at Johnston's Seed Store, 11 City Market. Also blood and bone, the great fertilizer.

Twenty-one years' experience has taught Ramblers makers to build best wheels. Come and see Ramblers, Weiler Bros.' cyclery.

These Plaques—Chief of Police John Langley has taken no further action towards the suppression of the alleged seditious placards posted in Chinatown. A number of the offending missives have been torn down.

Books of the Day!—Miss Cholmondeley's Red Petticoat now published in paper covers, and Haggard's Jess, best story of the Transvaal yet written. Ask for particulars of lending library, Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Anniversary Concert.—At the sacred concert on Monday evening in celebration of the tenth anniversary of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, there will be a few short addresses by the city ministers.

Just arrived, a consignment of new monuments, headstones and tablets, finished as only skill and experience can do it. Can have their order filled to their entire satisfaction at popular prices if placed with J. E. Phillips, 76 View st.

## SPRING TONIC.

Everyone requires a spring tonic, and nothing will touch the spot quicker than Botanic Blitters—50c, a large bottle.

It will give you a good appetite, relieve that languid feeling, and make you feel that life is worth living.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.

49 Government St.

Cadboro Bay Studio, corner Cadboro Bayroad and Yates street.—Mrs. H. O. Allen will commence her drawing and painting classes on Tuesday, March 27. Junior classes every Wednesday afternoon from 3:15 to 4:15, and Saturday morning from 11 to 12. Terms, \$3.50 per month. Senior classes Tuesday and Friday afternoons from 2:30 to 3:30; terms, \$5 monthly.

Jayne to Entertain.—Next Tuesday the members of Fidelity Temple, No. 25, LOGT, under their superintendent, Mrs. Lewis Hall, will give some of their delightful concerts, and if previous events are any criterion, this one will be a rare treat indeed. Every effort is being put forth by the superintendent and the members to make this concert the very best ever given, and those who attend will be well repaid for their trouble. The programme includes recitations, songs, duets and instrumental selections galore, dances and drills of all kinds, the patriotic and military of course predominating. It is safe to say this entertainment will be unique in every sense. The military and patriotic drills and the dialogue, "An hour with the Jacks," are alone worth the admission fee. The concert begins sharp at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7:30 p.m.

Mr. Laing to Lecture.—The Colonist is requested by the Mayor to announce that in response to a well-signed requisition he has granted the use of the city hall for an illustrated lecture on Vancouver Island by J. W. Laing, M.A., F.R.G.S., on Thursday evening next at eight o'clock. Mr. Laing some time ago traversed the central and northern portions of the Island in company with a party of scientific men, who secured valuable information and some excellent photographs of the magnificent scenery of that terra incognita. These have been transferred to magic lantern slides and give an excellent idea of the country. In view of the great interest now taken in the proposed northern railway and the well-known ability of the lecturer, it cannot fail to be of especial value to the rate-payers. It is understood that there will be no charge for admission.

Services will be held in the First Congregational church morning at 11, evening at 7, when Rev. F. Payne, the pastor, will preach. In the morning the subject will

now ready 50,000 Nat've Sons Cigars clear Havana filled \$70.00 per m.

HINTON & CO.

62 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

Show as much difference between the primitive tallow dip and gas or kerosene as between us put in electrolights and at your house, store or factory with electric lights, bell-telephones, portables, etc., and you will enjoy all the conveniences of the age in electrical supplies at a satisfactory cost.

Now ready 50,000 Nat've Sons Cigars clear Havana filled \$70.00 per m.

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## In Favor of The Collieries

Result of Coal Mines Regulation Arbitration Now Made Public.

Special Rule Decided by the Umpire to Be an Unreasonable One.

The award in the Coal Mines Arbitration case was made yesterday morning, and has resulted substantially in favor of the colliery owners as against the special rule proposed by the late Minister of Mines, Mr. J. Fred Hume, on August 9 last, as follows:

"No miner who has not been employed before the 9th day of August, 1899, shall be employed or work underground unless he is able to satisfy the inspector that he is able to read and understand the special rule as printed in the English language."

The colliery owners objected to the proposed rule on the grounds that the employment of illiterate miners and workers underground in coal mines was not calculated to cause dangerous actions or to jeopardize the safety of persons employed in or about the same, and as far as the efficient or safe working of the mines was concerned, there was no necessity or warrant for the rule.

Mr. W. J. McAllan, arbitrator appointed by the late Minister of Mines, and Mr. T. Trafford Wynne, arbitrator appointed by the colliery owners, having disagreed upon the reasonableness or necessity for the rule, the umpire, Mr. F. Welcome McCrady, decided as follows:

"According to the evidence before me, I find that the above referred to special rule is not a reasonable one, but I think from the evidence it is necessary that all men working underground should be able to understand instructions given in the English language, and that rule should be prepared to that end."

The rule in question was proposed by the late Minister of Mines for the Wellington Extension collieries and for the union collieries, Mr. Cassidy, the counsel for the colliery owners, in view of a possible decision against them upon the question of fact as to whether the rule was reasonable, relied also upon certain questions of law.

Whether the special rule was within the special rule-making power of the Minister of Mines, 2. Whether the class of evidence as to what took place in other mines than those in question in relation to the class of labor employed in them, could have been admitted and received?" And so resolved the question: "Whether the inspector had power to give the notices in question putting workmen out of the mines in question, and particularly in regard to the general notices affecting all the Chinese and Japanese employed therein."

The question of the general notice turning out all the Asiatic labor from the mines having been decided in favor of the colliery owners, the questions of law referred to the court became immaterial, except in regard to the power of the inspector to prohibit the employment of any persons whomsoever in coal mines, the contention being that the only power which he has is to indicate a defect without providing a remedy, and that he has no power to exclude any class of labor from coal mines.

The principal point involved in the whole discussion was the validity of the rule requiring all pre-arranged to the right man to be employed or work underground in coal mines, the satisfaction of the literary test, being able to read and understand the special rules as printed in the English language. Upon this point the colliery owners have succeeded. The suggestion made by the umpire that a rule should be formulated requiring all men working underground to be able to understand instructions given in the English language is said to be entirely agreeable to the colliery owners, and it is said that in point of fact, barring rare exception, from possible oversight, there are no men, Asiatics or others, now employed in the mines who are unable to satisfy that test.

In view of the fact that one of the arbitrators was Mr. W. J. McAllan, a very prominent member of the Mines' and Mine Laborers' Protective Union of Nanaimo, who was appointed by the late Minister of Mines, though objected to by the colliery owners, and so he and Mr. Wynne, the arbitrator appointed by the colliery owners, were unable to agree upon an umpire, which fact, under the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, threw the appointment of the umpire into the hands of the late Minister of Mines, who appointed Mr. McCrady, thus making the board at least not hostile to the views of the government, the colliery owners have every reason to feel satisfied with having convinced such a board that in point of fact there was no reasonableness, having regard to the actual safety of the mines as at present conducted, in the application of such a special rule as that proposed; and the result of the arbitration is a commentary upon the unfairness of the proposed legislation of the last session of the legislature in attempting to make such a regulation a statutory enactment.

The colliery owners are satisfied that if the matter goes before the court all the points which have been held against them, which are incon siderable, will be decided in their favor upon the points of law, and also that the collieries having substantially succeeded upon the matters in dispute, the government ought to be ordered to pay the whole costs of the arbitration.

The powers and duties of the inspector under this section shall extend in the case of there being employed in the mine any person who by want of understanding, knowledge, or skill, or owing to mental or physical incapacity or incompetency for the performance of the particular task or duty upon which he is engaged, or who, or in case he is unable to clearly understand instructions conveyed to him, or who is or may be a source of danger to any other person in the mine in which such person is for the time being employed," etc., when the inspector is empowered to examine any person or persons employed in the mine, and if he finds that they are dangerous, the employment of any such person or persons, as well he deemed to be a matter of practice in or connected with such mine and to be dangerous and defective, within the meaning of this act."

Mr. Thos. Morgan, the inspector of mines, gave several notices to the colliery owners, two of which, dated the 15th and 17th of August, 1899, required the Wellington Extension Mines and the Union Colliery mines to turn out of employment certain specified Asiatics as being dangerous within the meaning of the section and sub-section above referred to; and on the 18th of October, 1899, Mr. Morgan, as inspector, gave notices to the Wellington Extension mines and to the Union Colliery mines, requiring all the Chinese and Japanese employed in these mines to be turned out as being dangerous.

Mr. W. J. McAllan, and Mr. T. Trafford Wynne, the arbitrators, with regard to the notices requiring specified Asiatics to be turned out of the Wellington Extension mines as being a source of danger therein, found as follows:

"There was no evidence produced to us to prove that the persons mentioned in the notices referred to above constituted a source of danger to the Wellington Extension mine."

With regard to the notices of the inspector of mines requiring the Union Colliery mines to turn out of employment specified Asiatics mentioned as being dangerous within the meaning of the section and sub-section as above quoted, the arbitrators, Mr. W. J. McAllan and Mr. T. Trafford Wynne, found as follows:

"On this question, we have Mr. Morgan's evidence that he considered the men in question incompetent, and with the exception of the Chinese who were called and showed their competency, his evidence as to these particular persons is uncontradicted; and we therefore decide that, with the exception of five named Chinamen whom we consider competent, these men are dangerous within the meaning of the above notices."

With regard to the general notice of the inspector of mines, requiring the Union Colliery mines and the Wellington Extension mines, to furnish the Chinese and Japanese employed in these mines as being incompetent and unable to perform their duties in such mines to such an extent that their presence is a source of danger to other persons employed in such mines, the arbitrators, Mr. W. J. Mc-

Allan and Mr. T. Trafford Wynne, found as follows, in regard to both notices: "While we cannot agree with the notice and say that all the Chinese and Japanese are dangerous, we are of the opinion from the evidence submitted to us that a considerable percentage is dangerous."

Upon the question of costs, the arbitrators having disagreed, Mr. Frank Welcome McCrady, the umpire, found:

"That each party pay the fees and expenses of their respective arbitrators, counsel and witness, but that the payment of the fees and expenses of the umpire be divided equally between the parties, and that the payment of the stenographer's fees be divided equally between the parties, as per certified accounts here-with."

With regard to both the proposed special rules, and all the notices, in view of a possible adverse decision, and in view of the fact that evidence had been admitted by the arbitrators not only in regard to the condition and circumstances of the mines in question, viz.: the Union Colliery mines and the Wellington Extension mines, in respect to safety in relation to the class of labor employed, but also as to the effect of the employment of Asiatic labor in other mines than those in question reaching back many years, the counsel for the colliery owners reserved the question for the court: "Whether the class of evidence as to what took place in other mines than those in question, in relation to the class of labor employed in them, could have been admitted and received?" And so resolved the question: "Whether the inspector had power to give the notices in question putting workmen out of the mines in question, and particularly in regard to the general notices affecting all the Chinese and Japanese employed therein."

The question of the general notice turning out all the Asiatic labor from the mines having been decided in favor of the colliery owners, the questions of law referred to the court become immaterial, except in regard to the power of the inspector to prohibit the employment of any persons whomsoever in coal mines, the contention being that the only power which he has is to indicate a defect without providing a remedy, and that he has no power to exclude any class of labor from coal mines.

The principal point involved in the whole discussion was the validity of the rule requiring all pre-arranged to the right man to be employed or work underground in coal mines, the satisfaction of the literary test, being able to read and understand the special rules as printed in the English language. Upon this point the colliery owners have succeeded. The suggestion made by the umpire that a rule should be formulated requiring all men working underground to be able to understand instructions given in the English language is said to be entirely agreeable to the colliery owners, and it is said that in point of fact, barring rare exception, from possible oversight, there are no men, Asiatics or others, now employed in the mines who are unable to satisfy that test.

In view of the fact that one of the arbitrators was Mr. W. J. McAllan, a very prominent member of the Mines' and Mine Laborers' Protective Union of Nanaimo, who was appointed by the late Minister of Mines, though objected to by the colliery owners, and so he and Mr. Wynne, the arbitrator appointed by the colliery owners, were unable to agree upon an umpire, which fact, under the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, threw the appointment of the umpire into the hands of the late Minister of Mines, who appointed Mr. McCrady, thus making the board at least not hostile to the views of the government, the colliery owners have every reason to feel satisfied with having convinced such a board that in point of fact there was no reasonableness, having regard to the actual safety of the mines as at present conducted, in the application of such a special rule as that proposed; and the result of the arbitration is a commentary upon the unfairness of the proposed legislation of the last session of the legislature in attempting to make such a regulation a statutory enactment.

The colliery owners are satisfied that if the matter goes before the court all the points which have been held against them, which are incon siderable, will be decided in their favor upon the points of law, and also that the collieries having substantially succeeded upon the matters in dispute, the government ought to be ordered to pay the whole costs of the arbitration.

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## MUNYON'S MOTTO

Tell the Truth and Nothing But the Truth

### HONEST TESTIMONIALS

From Canadian People Are Positive Proofs of the Success of His

### BROAD HOMEOPATHY

What People Who Have Been Cured by the Munyon Remedies Have to Say About Them.

Mrs. Hardman, Bathurst street, County York, Ontario, Canada says: "I suffered for years with a large, painful ulcer on the leg. I tried many things but unsuccessfully. I was induced to begin the use of Munyon's Remedies and they made a perfect cure in every way. I give the Munyon's Remedies to the others that others may see it and be benefited."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails in one to three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of Indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speeds the healing of lungs.

Munyon's Kidney Cure positively cures pain in the back, loins or groin, and all forms of Kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedy relieves in three minutes and cures permanently. Price 35c.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. At drugstores mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. answered with free medical advice for any disease.

### NORTHERN TERMINUS.

Party Went North Yesterday to Establish a Town on Hardy Bay.

A little party of Victorians left on the steamer Mystery yesterday for Hardy Bay at the northern end of the Island for the purpose of laying the foundation of a town, which it is hoped will be the northern terminus of the proposed Island railway. The party consists of Captain William Meyers, Mr. William Jensen and Mr. A. S. Going, the civil engineer. They will survey a townsite, and select sites for an hotel, wharf and stores. Even before the construction of the railway, Hardy Bay is destined to be the site of a town of some importance, it having a good harbor and being the most convenient place for the handling of freight two and a half miles from Qualicum

*A few years ago Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea was unknown, today it is a household word. Why?*

## Politics and The Militia

### Parting Words of General Hutton Hint at a Deplorable Condition.

### Flat Contradiction Between His Statement and That of the Premier.

From the Commons Hansard, Feb. 13.

Mr. E. G. Prior (Victoria, B.C.)—Before the orders of the day are called, I wish to address the house, and as my remarks will be of somewhat lengthy character, I shall conclude with a motion. I wish to bring to the attention of the house a matter that is of the greatest interest to the people of Canada, especially those belonging to the militia force. I refer to the near departure of Major-General Hutton, who has been in command of the Canadian militia for some eighteen months past. We are informed by the press that he is leaving the Dominion in order to go to the front in South Africa as an Imperial officer. It seems to me that this is a case of swopping horses in the middle of the stream. We know that at present Great Britain is in the throes of a mighty struggle, in which, we are told, to say, Canada and the other colonies are taking a hand, and there showing that they are heart and soul with the Mother Country. It goes also that the time has come

in the history of this country when one would naturally expect the government to do everything possible to put our militia force on the best possible basis and the affairs of the department in the best running order. All the information we have up to the present is that General Hutton is leaving because he has been offered a position in South Africa, but there is a widespread feeling all over the Dominion that that is not the true reason for his departure. We have had British generals here before, good men, who left Canada somewhat under a cloud, whether owing to their own faults or to unfortunate friction that has occurred between them and the various ministers of militia, I leave it for hon. members to decide; but am sadly afraid that the present instance is one in which the general commanding is leaving on account of friction. I have no reason for saying so except general rumor, but I think there must be something in it, because I cannot believe that a gentleman who has the welfare of this Dominion so much at heart, as General Hutton has, who has done his duty so well—in which statement I think nearly every man in the militia force in this Dominion will agree with me—would give up a position in which he knows he would be of immense value to this country. It is most deeply to be deplored if his departure is owing to friction between him and the government, and if the government has not seen fit to try and bring about a good understanding between it and the General. General Hutton is acknowledged by almost every military man in Canada to have a splendid grasp of the whole situation. He is an infantry soldier, but also well versed in the cavalry and artillery branches, a cavalryman rarely found, and he has had large experience on the staff and in the field and among militiamen, dealing with the volunteers in the Australian colonies. With respect to his qualifications in the latter respect, I may say that I have met many Australians who have been under him, and have taken great interest in the work he did, and they were all loud in their praises of the manner in which he carried out that work.

I think that any one who has read the first report he issued must agree with me that Canada was very fortunate in getting a man of his calibre to look after her military force. His ideas were no provincial, no narrow ideas, but broad and imperialistic, and I am perfectly certain that anything he has done in this country was done with the sole motive of enabling the government of Canada to put our militia force into such a state that it would not only be a credit to ourselves, but the whole British Empire, and be able to hold its own with any troops from any portion of the Empire.

I am well aware that the General has unfortunately had some disputes with gentlemen in our militia, one of whom, I am sorry to say, is a gentleman who has a seat in this house, but who is now at the front. I do not intend saying a word on that subject.

## BLEEDING PILES.

The Following Letter Tells How They Are Cured by Using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Not a day passes but many people volunteer recommendations of Dr. Chase's Ointment, as a positive and thorough cure for piles.

The letter we publish to-day tells of a case of bleeding piles. Here it is, as it was written to us:

"The Lauria Soap Co., St. Alexis de Monts, Que., Nov. 16, 1899.

"Messrs. Edmanson, Bates & Co., To-

ronto:

"Dear Sirs:—You may put my name to any praise you can give to Dr. Chase's Ointment, for it has done me more good than any medicine I ever tried.

"I was troubled with that cruel disease, bleeding piles, and after using Dr. Chase's Ointment seven or eight times, I can say I am rid of it, and will recommend it to all those who suffer as I did. It is a treasure to persons suffering with piles."

"Respectfully yours, Jos. Jackson."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is imitated, but its cures are not duplicated. It is the only absolute cure for itching, bleeding and protruding piles; 60 cents, at all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

was saying. If there is anything against Major-General Hutton, let the government say what it is and give him a chance to refute it. If he were not a man of such sterling fairness himself, I believe he could enlighten the country as to the reason why he is going; but no doubt he prefers to let the curse fall upon himself rather than upon the government. If the matter had not been brought up, it would have been a virtual condemnation of him, and I am sure there is no person in this house today who wishes to treat a man so unfairly as that. I have nothing further to say except that I am very glad I did bring this matter up, as General Hutton now knows the worst that can be said against him in the country.

From the Commons Hansard, Feb. 19.

Mr. Prior asked: Has any order in council been passed dismissing Major-General Hutton or calling on him to resign his position of major-general commanding the militia? If so, what was the date of same? Was said order in council signed by His Excellency the Governor-General? The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) jected, and I am sure the hon. Minister of Militia (Mr. Borden) will not ask me to, because the papers have been called for, and until they are laid on the table it would not be fair for any one to discuss the dispute in question. Every body who knows Col. Hughes knows that he is a most patriotic militiaman, who has always done his best to carry out successfully anything to which he has put his hand, but every one who knows General Hutton can also say that no dispute could have come about unless he had really thought there was some cause for his strictures. However, as I have said, until the papers are down I do not wish to say anything on that point.

But it is true that politics are at the bottom of the General's leaving this country, I think that is a fact to be deplored by the whole country. When the present Minister of Militia took office, we were told that he was going to do his best to keep politics out of the department, which, every militiaman knows, is the curse of the whole thing. At meetings of rifle and artillery associations, the hon. minister laid great stress upon the policy that he was going to devote all his time to making the militia department was run on military principles alone, and that politics would not be a factor in the question altogether.

The positions were to be given to the men who were best fitted for them, independently of whether they were Liberals or Conservatives. Now, I believe the hon. gentleman really meant what he said, I believe he tried his utmost to carry that out, but I am sadly afraid that the pressure brought to bear upon him has been too much. If such is the case, I say that theré can never be a militia force in Canada that will be what it should be. Until we can keep politics out of it, I do not believe the present government—and I speak of past governments as well—until we can keep politics out, there is no earthly chance of having that militia department carried on with credit to itself or credit to the country. For another thing, we shall never get an Imperial officer to come out here from Great Britain and stay. Some gentlemen who have had enough often sent out to us from the war office will come back again.

Well, I do not agree with them. Personally, I believe it would be the greatest mistake, a most fatal mistake, to break the link that now binds us to the Mother Country. We must have an officer who has had large experience in organization, large experience in the service, and a man who is perfectly free from all political taint. Such a man, I believe, cannot be found in Canada. We have Mr. Speaker, splendid officers in Canada, we have sent many of them to the front to represent us in South Africa, men who cannot be beaten for the positions they hold anywhere else in the British Empire. But I say fearlessly, and speaking from my own knowledge of the militia for the last twenty-five years, that there is not single man in Canada to-day who is fit to take the position of general officer commanding the forces of Canada. We may be doing a disservice to the country if we do not make him available for service in Africa, to let those differences pass without any comment. The government had reason to believe that this was in accordance with General Hutton's views, and therefore when the subject was brought up in the house a few days ago, the government refrained from making any statement on the subject. There is now no reason to follow that course any further. General Hutton in his speech has intimated that his differences with the government are due to a desire on the part of the latter to exercise improper political influence over the militia organization of the country. I say that there is absolutely no foundation for such a statement. The causes of difference between the government and General Hutton were not over any broad questions of policy, the causes of difference were that General Hutton was insubordinate and indiscreet, and deliberately ignored the authority of the minister in the administration of the department. The government desire to state that while they will, at all times, be prepared to give the most careful consideration to any representations which may be made by the officer commanding the militia, it must be distinctly understood that any such officer, on accepting the position in question, becomes from that time an officer in the employment of and subject in all respects to the government of Canada and that he is to be regarded as the adviser, but not as entitled to control the department of militia. The government is responsible for the parliament and people of Canada for the due administration of each and every branch of the public service, and they would be derelict to their duty if they were to permit any subordinate officer, under any circumstances, to take upon himself to disregard the instructions he may receive from the constitutional head of his department.

Now, sir, I do not wish to make a long speech on this subject, because it is a matter on which any man can say in a short time all he wishes; but I do say this, that I think it is deeply to be regretted that a man of General Hutton's attainments and abilities should ever have seen fit voluntarily to retire, or, which I believe is nearer the truth, has been forced to leave Canada at this juncture. I am perfectly certain that my feelings are shared by a very large number of men in Canada. We cannot all agree, but anyway, speaking for myself alone—I have no wish to bind anyone on this side or on the other side of the house to agree with me, as I do not know what their feelings may be—but I feel it my duty to my country and to the militia to tell the whole story before you and to speak these few words on this subject. I truly trust that General Hutton, when he leaves Canada, will be encouraged by the consciousness that he has done his duty, as I know he has done it, and that he may be fortunate in the new field to which he is going. I beg to move that the house do now adjourn.

The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier)—Whilst I appreciate fully the motive which has actuated my hon. friend from Victoria (Mr. Prior) in bringing this matter before the house, I desire to say that for reasons of equal moment, at least, I submit to the judgment of the house that it is not desirable at this time to enter into a controversy as to the causes which have led to General Hutton's recall. General Hutton has been recalled by the Imperial authorities to take service in South Africa. Whilst he has been here he has in many respects rendered good service to the militia of Canada; everybody acknowledges that he is a meritorious officer; but that he has not been freed from faults, like every other soldier. I think at this moment it is just as well to leave the matter where it is, and to allow General Hutton to leave this country for Africa carrying with him the best wishes of all Canadians in the career in which he is about to enter, a career which, we believe, he will fill worthily by his courage and his ability as a soldier.

A NEW ALASKAN TOWN.

Ketchikan, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, is destined to take a prominent place among the cities of Southeastern Alaska. Last July there were but one store, one hotel and one saloon, and most of the dwellings were tents; now there are five stores, six saloons, three hotels, several restaurants and numbers of newly built residences. The population of the district has increased at least 2,500.

Ground was broken last week for a large cannery a half mile south of town. It is said the building will be 100 feet wide and 400 feet long, with an annual capacity of 75,000 cases. It will be owned by an English company. Another cannery will be built by the Alaska Packing Company. They have set their tanks on the tide flat northeast of town.

Miners and prospectors are preparing to start out, some for Prince of Wales Island, others for Cleveland Peninsula, Behm Canal, Thorn Arm and other favored localities.

SEATTLE BURGLARS.

A cool-headed gang of crooks were operating on Thursday night in the vicinity of Maynard avenue and Dearborn street, Seattle. They were not only cool-headed, but evidently had plenty of time at their disposal, and acted accordingly. Nine houses in all were broken, and much evidence of old hands were found. Haste was not displayed in any particular, and the description given of the burglars goes to show that they were not new at the business.

GRIST MILL BURNED.

Comber, March 24.—The large grist mill of St. Lund was burned last evening. Insurance \$6,000; loss \$12,000.

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

Muddy complexions, Nauseating breath from chronic constipation. Karl's Clover Root Tea is an absolute cure and has been sold for fifty years on an absolute guarantee. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. 4d. per bag.

Ask for Martell's Three-Star Brandy.

## VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST SUNDAY MARCH 25 1900

### THE COLONIST.

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DOG FANCIERS

FOR SALE  
The well known pair of pure bred

JAPANESE & SPANIELS,  
Tokio and Lady.

Also—pair Japanese puppies (male and female), bred from same.

Adds from their popularity as ladies' pets on account of their gentleness, they are of great value for breeding purposes.

Apply MRS. COLTART,  
1 Strathcona Block.

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 239 Yates

street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left

at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort

streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan

and Mendez will be promptly attended

to.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster

and wood dealer. Building sand and

gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery

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PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1855. 114½

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SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 239 Yates

street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left

at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort

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HARDWARE.

THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cor-

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HOTELS.

BADMINTON HOUSE, rates \$2 and \$2.50.

STRAND HOTEL—Hastings Street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTS-

MAN.

TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN,

**THE WEATHER.**

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, March 24.—8 p.m.  
SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is falling along the coast in advance of an ocean low area now off Vancouver Island. This change is causing rain here, on the Lower Mainland, and over Washington State, while south of this the weather remains fine. In the Canadian territories a mild spell has set in and Winnipeg reports snow.

**TEMPERATURES.**

	Min.	Max.
Victoria.....	44	50
New Westminster.....	40	44
Kamloops.....	34	46
Barkerville.....	15	40
Calgary.....	36	48
Winnipeg.....	18	34
Portland, Ore.....	40	62
San Francisco, Calif.....	50	64

**FORECASTS.**

For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 24.

Deg. 45 Mean.....47

Noon.....47 Highest.....50

5 p.m.....49 Lowest.....44

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.....5 miles S.E.

Noon.....12 miles S.E.

5 p.m.....4 miles E.

Average state of weather—Cloudy with showers.

Rain—.04 inches.

Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.002

Corrected.....30.016

**NEW WESTMINSTER.**

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....30.00

**PASSENGERS.**

By steamer Victoria from the Sound:

H. A. Mouldenow, E. J. Cheesman,  
W. F. Temple, F. F. Ferguson, Jr.,  
F. B. Field, Dave Brown, Jr.,  
W. S. Myers, S. Blacks,  
Davenport, Chas. Lundan,  
F. McPherson, E. M. Adams,  
P. G. Copeland, Mrs. C. E. Nicholson  
F. Zent, F. Smith,  
R. M. Simpson and R. Jones,  
wife, F. Copechild,  
Jno. Trant, Mrs. Copechild,  
Miss Cormick.

**CONSIGNEES.**

By steamer Victoria from the Sound:

W. J. Hibbert & Son, Geo. Forrest,  
Shelton & Co., Weller Bros.,  
Turner & Co., J. Piercy & Co.,  
W. P. Graham, J. Somers,  
Or. Swift & Co., J. Barnsley & Co.,

**THE FEAR OF HUMBUG.**

Prevents Many People From Trying a Good Medicine.

Stomach troubles are so common and in most cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially in medicines.

This fear of being humbugged can be carried too far, so far, in fact, that many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims made of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic popsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis and mucus. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common sense plan of digesting the food eaten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are taken after meals digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package.

**ANOTHER POWER DECLINES.**

Vienna, March 24.—It is semi-officially announced that the government of Austria-Hungary has replied to the South African appeal for mediation in the war that it was only possible to take such a step when both belligerents desired it, and that therefore, it was impossible under the present conditions to accede to the request made.

The whiskey that touches the right spot every time is Jesse Moore; to be had from all first-class dealers.

**STOP THAT COUGH**

Some people say it will go away of its own accord; but after waiting a reasonable time find it will not do so without the assistance of a good specific.

**We Can Recommend****Pulmonic Cough Cure**

As a quick and reliable remedy for a throat and lung troubles.

**HALL & CO.,**  
Dispensing Chemists.

Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas

**The Fourth****Addition.**

George Washington Beebe of Agassiz Enters Premier Martin's Ministry.

Public Meeting in Interest of the Government on Tuesday Evening.

Another man unknown in provincial political circles in British Columbia has been induced to join Premier Martin's cabinet. The latest acquisition is George Washington Beebe, a farmer of Agassiz, who heretofore has been a supporter of former Premier Semlin, in whose constituency he resides. Mr. Beebe was sworn in yesterday morning, and a special of the provincial Gazette issued during the afternoon contained the announcement of his appointment to the executive council and provincial secretaryship. Hon. Mr. Yates, who has been acting as provincial secretary, will take charge of the lands and works department.

Like Mr. Martin's other colleagues, Mr. Beebe has no political past. He has been in the province some thirteen years, spending his time in cultivating a farm near Agassiz, in which vocation he has been very successful. On the occasion of elections he has actively supported Mr. Semlin, but beyond this his interest lies in the farmers' institutes, he has taken no part in public affairs. When the news was bulletined at the Colonist office yesterday it was taken as a joke, there being few men in Victoria who could answer the oft-repeated question, "Who is George Washington Beebe?"

Mr. Martin has yet two ministers to secure to fill his cabinet, for although heretofore there have been but five members, it will be remembered that one of the Lieutenant-Governor's objections to the Semlin government was that it was one member short of the number named in the act. Where Mr. Martin will secure these two members, unless he intends to fill his cabinet with men who have never heretofore been before the public, seems a mystery. While he maintains that Messrs. Brown and Gordon are the only men who have refused to join him, it is not to be supposed that others have not been "soundied" and found to be unwilling to sacrifice any ambitions they had politically.

The past week has seen few changes in this situation. The local Conservative Association met and adjourned without taking action on the party lines question, and the only events of the week—and neither of them help to settle the muddle into which affairs have got—are the appointment of Mr. Beebe and the announcement of Mr. Donald Fraser that he will be a Martin candidate in Esquimalt district.

The coming week promises to be more interesting. On Tuesday evening Premier Martin will address a public meeting in the A. O. U. W. hall. This will give him an opportunity to explain his position and incidentally get a word in on his own behalf before the joint meeting of the Victoria Liberal Association and Young Men's Liberal Club, to be held at the Philharmonic hall on Wednesday evening. At this meeting of the Liberals delegates will be elected to the provincial convention at Vancouver, and the party lines question will be decided.

There is a considerable difference of opinion among Liberals on this question, but a very small number of them favor Mr. Martin as leader. No matter what action is taken by the Liberals, there will probably be a Martin ticket got up in Victoria. Among the possible candidates for this ticket are Dr. Lewis Hall, Mr. Morris, J. G. Brown, John Macmillan and W. J. Hammett. Hon. Mr. Yates has not yet decided where he will run, but has a leaning towards South Victoria, where he was defeated at the last election by Mr. Eborts. The fact that the farmers of the district are to hold a convention to select a farmers' candidate alters the conditions there, and Mr. Yates may try Victoria.

While it is conceded that Mr. Martin may fill his cabinet, very few can be found who believe that he will be sustained at the polls. A gentleman from Rossland stated yesterday that Hon. Smith Curtis was not considered seriously there. A dozen men could be found to defeat him. Among those who are in the field for the nomination are mentioned C. H. Mackintosh, former Lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territories, and Mayor Goodeve.

William Fernie, the founder of Fernie, on the Crow's Nest Pass railway, has announced himself as a candidate for East Kootenay, but on what ticket he has not yet been given to the public.

When taken at the proper time a little Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey will prevent a cold.

**MANUFACTURERS' BANQUET.**

Interesting Subjects to Be Discussed at the Annual Gathering.

On Thursday, the 29th instant, a banquet will be held in Toronto, at the Temple Cafe, under the auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. All manufacturers in Canada are cordially invited to attend. The intention is to use this means of bringing together men interested in the different manufacturing branches of Canada, in order that they may better understand their position and take such steps as are necessary to keep Canada to the front in the race for supremacy in matters of manufacture and commerce.

The following are special features of the programme: An address by Mr. J. F. Ellis, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; an address by D. E. Thompson on the insolvency law; an address by H. Viseon on factory costs account; an address by T. A. Russell, of the University of Toronto, on the transportation question in Canada.

Several other matters will also be discussed, and it is expected that the banquet will be of great interest to manufacturers, as it will furnish them with an opportunity of discussing common interests together, and it is particularly hoped that the gathering will be representative of all parts of the Dominion.

Any further information will be gladly furnished on application to the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Board of Trade building, Toronto.

The Finest made—Marlboro's Three Star Brandy.



Warren Bunkner.



Warren Bunkner.

ing her with a public that has learned to love the rugged honesty and refreshing singleness of purpose of Catherine Hubacher, the whiom laundress. There is much that is trifling or even common in the dialogue of "Madame Sans-Gene," but the age of the impudent Corsican, the want of fitness was socially chaotic. The shifting of the people on the social stage was constant and kaleidoscopic; every hour brought new individuals to the front; every hour saw the retirement of others who had basked in the sunshne but a little while before. Vulgar in his tastes, although an emperor, knowing no law but that which he created and enforced, Napoleon yet bowed to the broad traits of honesty and unselfishness, and could and did recognize worth in persons who were not hostile to his aims and purposes. He was also honest in that mere rank made no difference to him; he could create a duke-to-day and make him again a common soldier tomorrow, and so it is pleasantly recalled of him that the friends of his humbler days never appealed to him in vain. It is easy to understand, therefore, that the Corsican, for whom the washerwoman had done a trifling, but, as it turned out, a momentous service, would seek to pay her debt, even though it demanded of him sacrifice that went counter to his plans.

In his desire to increase the already established popularity of the Saturday evening concerts at the Drill hall, Bandmaster Finn is now taking a step which may be described as experimental, but which certainly is one that should command the approbation of the public. He purposed on the evening of April 7 presenting to the patrons of the Drill hall promenades two notable visitors to the West, in the persons of the famous ballad soprano, Miss Louise M. Brechany, and the equally well known W. Guillaume Sauvelet, a Belgian pianist and composer, who for some time enjoyed the distinction of being royal pianist at the court of his native land. Louise Brechany Concert Company are at present en route West, playing in the first-class theatres at regular theatre prices. Through the cancellation of a "company" date, Mr. Finn has been able to book the two stars for a thirty-minute programme in connection with the regular ten-cent band concert, Miss Brechany in piano solos and as piano accompanist to Miss Brechany. The entire company play at the Vancouver Opera House and the New Westminster theatre at regular prices, but failing to get a date here, their agent, Mr. Haneford, decided to give Bandmaster Finn his two star attractions, although he was very reluctant about doing so at the ten-cent

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reluctant about doing so at the ten-cent

to London next fall and resumes her position as leading lady of E. S. Williams' company. She joined Mr. Frawley in San Francisco last February. She is a California girl and went to London six years ago, winning a distinct success in the English capital.

In her Irish characterization and the accompanying come-all-yes, Miss Thatcher has been doing some delightful clever work at the Savoy recently. It is good to know that she remains another week.

The leading man of the Frawley company is Capt. Harrington Reynolds, late of H. M. 13th Hussars. The Captain fought in South Africa in the Basuto campaign, being then attached to Methuen's Horse.

Miss Hill, who is now a member of the Frawley company, is no stranger to Victoria, having been for a brief and uneventful period a vaudevillist, and playing a limited engagement at the Delmonico.

**GREASEPAINT.**

**PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.**  
It has become quite common for physicians to prescribe Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for patients who are run down and tired of chronic disease. It is a restorative in a restorative of inestimable worth in which are found the very elements of nature required to build up the system and form new flesh and bone. It is a tonic on nerves and brain tissue. It helps the rheumatic, rickets as an absolute cure for disease of the nerves and blood. 50 cents a box.

Don't miss seeing Ramblers. Get booklet. Fine line Ideal Juveniles. Weiler Bros.' Cyclery.

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**Raisins Figs Nuts Peels**

**THOMAS EARLE**  
IMPORTER Wholesale Grocer

A COMPLETE STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS

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To intending purchasers of land suitable

...FOR...

Farms & Chicken Ranches

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The CLOVERDALE FARM ESTATE consists of some 400 acres, lying immediately north of Tolmie Avenue, between Saanich Road and Cook Street. Quadra street, a well-graded street, runs through the property, the city water main following the line of Cock street. Portion of it lying on the city boundary line has been divided into one and five acre blocks, suitable for SUBURBAN HOMES, and offers some splendid lots for building, and at the figures we can sell at it would PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE and buy an acre or two, instead of one lot in town. The balance has been divided into 8, 10, 12 and 20 acre pieces SUITABLE FOR FARMING, GARDENING, etc. There is a variety of soil to choose from, some of it being GOOD LAND as you could possibly want. The bulk of the land is only TWO MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. This is a VERY GREAT ADVANTAGE, as you can dispose of your produce to the private consumer and get the highest market prices. THERE IS MONEY IN WORKING a piece of land so situated, as good prices can always be obtained off the consumer for milk, butter, eggs, etc. We are offering the land at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW FIGURES. After a certain proportion is disposed of the PRICES WILL BE RAISED, as the owners cannot afford to sell much at the present figures. The PRESENT PRICES make quite a consideration to purchasers, and if for nothing else you ought to buy it, as it would be a GOOD SAFE INVESTMENT. EASY TERMS will be given to those who wish it, deferred payments at 6 per cent. Further particulars will be willingly given.

APPLY TO,

OR TO,

Swinerton & Oddy,

Lee & Fraser,